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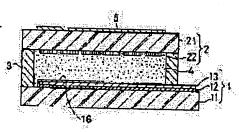
(54) REFLECTION TYPE LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a reflection liquid crystal display device which enables a bright screen display, hardly generates a display defect and has the

excellent reliability.

CONSTITUTION: This reflection type liquid crystal display device has a rear surface electrode plate 1 having light reflective metallic electrodes, an observer side electrode plate 2 which is arranged to face the rear surface electrode plate 1 and has transparent electrodes 22 and a liquid crystal material 4 which is sealed between these two electrode plates. The metallic electrodes of the device consists of a sliver thin film 13 and a chromium thin film (conductive thin film) 12 which is interposed between the silver thin film 13 and a glass substrate 11 and adheres the silver thin film 13 and the glass substrate 11. Peeling and physical flawing of the metallic electrodes are prevented by the effect of the conductive thin film 12. In addition, the metallic electrodes have the silver



thin film 13 provided with the excellent light reflection performance and chemical stability on its surface and, therefore, the reflection type liquid crystal display device which enables the bright screen display, hardly generates the display defects and has the high reliability is obtd.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The back plate board which has the metal electrode of light reflex nature. This back plate board is countered, and it is arranged, and is a transparent electrode. It is the reflected type liquid crystal display equipped with the above, and the above mentioned metal electrode of light reflex nature is characterized by consisting of the conductive thin film on which it intervenes between a silver thin film, this silver thin film, and a substrate, and this etc. is pasted up mutually. [Claim 2] The reflected type liquid crystal display according to claim 1 characterized by the above mentioned conductive thin film making a principal component a kind or two sorts or more of metals chosen from the transition metals of IV group of a periodic table, V group, and VI group. [Claim 3] The reflected type liquid crystal display according to claim 1 with which the above mentioned conductive thin film is characterized by making a conductive metallic oxide into a principal component. [Claim 4] The reflected type liquid crystal display according to claim 3 characterized by consisting of that to which the above-mentioned conductive metallic oxide made the base material indium oxide, a zinc oxide, indium oxide, or the zinc oxide, and added other metallic

oxides.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] A screen observer starts the reflected type liquid crystal display which has the metal electrode of light reflex nature to the back plate board located in an opposite side, and an especially bright screen display is possible for him, and it is hard to produce a display defect, and this invention relates to the reflected type liquid crystal display which was moreover excellent in reliability.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The principal part consists of liquid crystal matter generally enclosed between the electrode board of a couple with which the electrode was arranged, and electrode boards, such as this, and a liquid crystal display controls its transparency and un-penetrating by the polarization film, and performs a screen display while it controls the plane of polarization of the light which the orientation state of the liquid crystal matter is changed and penetrates this liquid crystal matter by impressing voltage to the above-mentioned inter-electrode one. And as this kind of a liquid crystal display, the light source (lamp) is arranged on the rear face or the side of the

above mentioned back plate board, and the back light type or the light guide type formula transparency type liquid crystal display with a built in lamp to which incidence of the beam of light is carried out from a back plate board side has spread widely.

[0003] However, in the formula transparency type liquid crystal display with a built in lamp, in order that power consumption with the lamp might consume displays of other kinds, such as CRT and a plasma display, and the power of an abbreviation EQC greatly, the feature of the low power of liquid crystal display original was spoiled, and it had the fault that prolonged use at a carrying place became difficult.

[0004] On the other hand, while making it reflect by the light reflex material in which incidence of the outdoor daylight, such as indoor light and the natural light, was carried out from the electrode board (an observer lateral electrode board is called) located in the observer side of equipment, and this incident light was prepared by the above-mentioned back plate board, without building in such a lamp, the reflected type liquid crystal display which carries out a screen display by this reflected light is also known. And in this reflected type liquid crystal display, since a lamp is not used, power consumption has the advantage that it is small and is equal to a prolonged drive at a carrying place.

[0005] As such a reflected type liquid crystal display, for example, the thing which formed the metallic reflection board a3 in the rear face of the back plate board a as shown in drawing 4, Or although what constitutes the electrode a2 of the back plate board a from a metal thin film of light reflex nature, is made to reflect an incident light by this electrode a2, and carries out a screen display is known as shown in drawing 5 Since there is a fault that the display screen constituted with the liquid crystal matter c in the reflected type liquid crystal display shown in drawing 4 is reflected in the above-mentioned metallic-reflection board a3, produces a virtual image, and is observed doubly, the reflected type liquid crystal display shown in drawing 5 which does not have such a fault occupies the mainstream. In addition, the inside of drawing 4 · 5 and b show the sealant which the liquid crystal matter and d unify with a polarization film, and e makes unify [c/an observer lateral electrode board and I the back plate board a and the observer lateral electrode board b by the periphery. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, as a metal electrode a2 of the light reflex nature included in the reflected type liquid crystal display of drawing 5, conventionally, although it is cheap and the aluminum thin film excellent in the

rate of a light reflex is used widely In order that a light reflex performance may fall with this oxidization that it is easy to oxidize by moisture or the base and an aluminum thin film may tend to cause a display defect with time, the silver thin film which has high resistance to moisture or a base is used as the above mentioned metal electrode a2 in recent years.

[0007] However, when it replaced with an aluminum thin film and a silver thin film was applied, it has the trouble as shown below and still had the room of an improvement.

[0008] That is, there was a problem to which the above mentioned silver thin film does not have good adhesion, and a silver thin film tends to exfoliate from a substrate the assembler of a liquid crystal display degree and during an equipment drive to the substrate which constitutes a back plate board, and the silver thin film had the problem to which it will be damaged if the physical force acts on the front face in the case of [like the assembler of a liquid crystal display], since the degree of hardness is not not much high, and conductivity tends to fall. [0009] this invention was made paying attention to such a trouble, the ablation or the injury on a metal electrode cannot take place easily the assembler of a liquid crystal display degree, or during an equipment drive, and the place made into the technical problem continues at a long

period of time, and a bright screen display is possible and it is in offering the reflected type liquid crystal display with which a display defect cannot happen easily.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Namely, the back plate board with which invention concerning a claim 1 has the metal electrode of light reflex nature, The observer lateral electrode board which counters this back plate board, and is arranged, and has a transparent electrode, It is premised on the reflected type liquid crystal display which is equipped with the liquid crystal matter enclosed among two electrodes boards, such as this, impresses voltage between the above mentioned metal electrode and a transparent electrode, is made to drive the liquid crystal matter, and carries out a screen display. The above mentioned metal electrode of light reflex nature is characterized by consisting of the conductive thin film on which it intervenes between a silver thin film, this silver thin film, and a substrate, and this etc. is pasted up mutually. [0011] And according to invention concerning a claim 1, in order that a silver thin film and a substrate may paste up firmly through the above-mentioned conductive thin film, it enables the assembler of a liquid crystal display to prevent ablation of a metal electrode in use.

[0012] Moreover, since the above mentioned conductive thin film generally cannot get damaged easily more firmly than a silver thin film, it also becomes possible for the injury on the metal electrode which can be set like a liquid crystal display assembler to be prevented, and to prevent degradation of an electrical property.

[0013] Thus, according to invention concerning a claim 1, the ablation and the physical injury on the above-mentioned metal electrode can be prevented, and since this metal electrode moreover equips the front face with the silver thin film excellent in a light reflex performance and chemical stability, it becomes a bright screen display is possible and possible to be hard to produce a display defect and to obtain a reliable reflected type liquid crystal display.

[0014] In such technical means, the thin film which makes a principal component transition metals, such as transition metals of IV group of a periodic table, V group's transition metals, VI group's transition metals, or this, is applicable as the above mentioned conductive thin film, for example. Invention concerning a claim 2 relates to invention which specified the material which constitutes this conductive thin film.

[0015] That is, invention concerning a claim 2 is characterized by the

above mentioned conductive thin film

making a principal component a kind or two sorts or more of metals chosen from the transition metals of IV group of a periodic table, V group, and VI group a premise [the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning invention according to claim 1].

[0016] And it becomes possible by making the thin film of transition metals, such as this, intervene between a silver thin film and a substrate to prevent the ablation and the physical injury on a silver thin film good.

[0017] As such transition metals, titanium, a zirconium, a hafnium, vanadium, niobium, a tantalum, chromium, molybdenum, a tungsten, etc. are mentioned, for example. Moreover, although the above-mentioned conductive thin film can also be constituted from transition metals simple substances, such as this, it is also possible to constitute the above mentioned conductive thin film from an alloy which made transition metals, such as this, the principal component and added other dissimilar metals. In addition, when it constitutes a conductive thin film from an above-mentioned alloy, it is necessary to care about not spoiling an adhesive property with a silver thin film, and adhesive both sides with a substrate. [0018] Moreover, it is also possible to apply the thin film which makes a principal component the metallic oxide which has conductivity as the

above mentioned conductive thin film. It is related with invention which specified the material from which invention concerning a claim 3 also constitutes the above mentioned conductive thin film. [0019] That is, invention concerning a claim 3 is characterized by the above mentioned conductive thin film making a conductive metallic oxide a principal component a premise [the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning invention according to claim 1].

[0020] And it becomes possible by making it intervene between the above-mentioned silver thin film and a substrate by making a conductive metallic oxide into a conductive thin film to prevent the ablation and the physical injury on a silver thin film good. [0021] Next, invention concerning a claim 4 relates to invention which specified the material of the above-mentioned conductive metallic oxide concretely. [0022] That is, invention concerning a claim 4 is characterized by the above-mentioned conductive metallic oxide consisting of indium oxide, a zinc oxide, indium oxide, or the thing that made the zinc oxide the base material and added other metallic oxides on the assumption that the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning invention according to claim 3.

[0023] In addition, indium oxide and a zinc oxide are made into a base material,

as a conductive oxide which adds other metallic oxides and changes, indium oxide is made into a base material, for example, ITO which adds a tin oxide and changes, or indium oxide is made into a base material, and the metallic oxide which adds an aluminum oxide and changes is mentioned. [0024] Moreover, the above-mentioned conductive thin film can be constituted from a simple substance of metallic oxides, such as this, and also it is possible to make metallic oxides, such as this, into a principal component a condition [not spoiling an adhesive property with a silver thin film and a substrate], to add other metallic oxides, and to constitute the above mentioned conductive thin film. [0025] In addition, although the thing of a silver simple substance is applicable of course as the above mentioned silver thin film in this invention, the silver thin film by which about 0.5 - 10% of the weight of transition metals were added is also applicable. As these transition metals, titanium, a zirconium, a hafnium, vanadium, niobium, a tantalum, chromium, molybdenum, a tungsten, etc. are mentioned, for example. [0026] Moreover, the above-mentioned conductive thin film and a silver thin film can form membranes on the substrate of a back plate board by the well-known methods, such as a vacuum evaporation method and the sputtering method. moreover, although it is also possible to

form conductive thin films; such as this, and a silver thin film within respectively different membrane formation equipment, if membranes are continuously formed inside the same equipment, without coming out and returning the inside of equipment to an ordinary pressure namely, .. the .. on the way, it will become possible to attain shortening of the membrane formation process [0027] In this way, it becomes possible to form the above mentioned metal electrode by carrying out patterning of the conductive thin film and silver thin film which were formed according to well-known FOTORISOPUROSESU. The pattern of a metal electrode changes with the drive form of a liquid crystal display, or kinds of liquid crystal, for example, is a pattern of the shape of a stripe, and 10,000 lines in the liquid crystal display of a simple matrix drive method, and is a pixel pattern which became independent mutually [the shape of an abbreviation ... rectangle] in the liquid crystal display of the active-matrix drive method using liquid crystal driver elements, such as another side, TFT, and MIM. [0028] Moreover, while not having a pattern with same conductive thin film and silver thin film, for example, constituting a silver thin film to a rectangle-like pixel pattern in the liquid crystal display of a simple matrix drive method and increasing the light reflex performance of a pixel part, it is also

possible to constitute a conductive thin film in the shape of [which connects the above mentioned rectangle like silver thin film] a stripe. When a silver thin film and a conductive thin film are constituted in such a pattern configuration and a conductive thin film is constituted from a low above mentioned metallic oxide of a light reflex performance, it becomes possible to prevent the reflected light from a this metallic oxide's existence part (non-pixel part), and to raise the contrast of the display screen.

[0029] Moreover, since the above mentioned silver thin film of a screen display field without the need for connection with the external signal line is protected from a physical injury, it is also possible to prepare the inorganic protective coat of transparent electric insulation on the silver thin film of this field. As such an inorganic protection thin film, SiO2, MgO, MgF2 and ZrO2, and CeO2 grade can be illustrated, for example.

[0030] Next, as a substrate of the back plate board which prepares a metal electrode in invention concerning claims 1-4, a glass substrate is applicable, for example. Moreover, in addition to this, a ceramic substrate, plastic film, a plastics board, etc. are applicable. This substrate may not be restricted transparently but may be colored black, white, and other colors. In using the black thing as a

substrate, it becomes possible to prevent the reflection of a beam of light which carried out incidence to the part in which the above mentioned metal electrode does not exist, and to aim at improvement in the contrast of the display screen. without forming a shading film in the gap part (part between pixels) of the pixel of a liquid crystal display, and a pixel. Moreover, when a liquid crystal display uses it in the bright room with much indoor light, while performing a screen display using the above-mentioned indoor light, it is desirable to use a transparent substrate in the case of the reflected type liquid crystal display of half-transparency type which contains a lamp in the interior of equipment in preparation for the time of using it in the dark room which runs short of this indoor light.

[0031] On the other hand, as a substrate of the above mentioned observer lateral electrode board, transparent substrates, such as a glass substrate, a ceramic substrate, plastic film, and a plastics board, can be applied, and transparent electric conduction films, such as ITO and a Nesa membrane, can be applied as a transparent electrode. Moreover, it is also possible to scatter display light, to make the angle of visibility of the display screen expand, or to prepare [prepare a light-scattering layer in this observer lateral electrode board,] a light-filter layer in it, and to

color and carry out color display of the display light to it. You may prepare a light-scattering layer in outside any in contact with the inside in contact with the liquid crystal matter of the above mentioned substrate, or a polarization film. As such a light-scattering layer, what distributed the particle from which this and a refractive index differ is applicable for example, into a transparent resin binder. as the above mentioned particle For example, MgF2, CaF2, LiF, NaF, BaF2, SiO2, TiO2, HfO2, MgO, CaO, aluminum 2O3, SnO2, PbO and Sb 2O5, ZrO2, the non-subtlety powder of CeO2 grade, Or the impalpable powder of fluororesins. such as PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene) The bead of an amorphous polyolefine impalpable powder and the poly divinylbenzene, the hollow bead of polystyrene, the poly ape phon impalpable powder, the impalpable powder of a fused quartz, the impalpable powder of the fluoride content silica glass of FK·6 grade, etc. can be used. Moreover, it is possible to split-face--ization-process the front face of the above-mentioned substrate, to form the irregularity of the depth of submicron order in this front face, to scatter display light instead of the above-mentioned light-scattering layer using this irregularity, and to also make the angle of visibility of the display screen expand. [0032] Next, the light-filter layer by the

print processes which printed and formed the ink containing a coloring matter in the pixel pattern as the above-mentioned light-filter layer, The light-filter layer by the staining technique which dyed the transparent resin the pixel pattern and formed it. Or the light-filter layer by the pigment-content powder method which carried out exposure and development and which was formed in the pixel pattern according to FOTORISOPUROSESU after applying the photosensitive transparent resin containing a coloring matter, The light-filter layer by the electrodeposition process which the pixel pattern was made to electrodeposit the electrodeposition paint containing a coloring matter, and formed it, Well-known light-filter layers, such as a light-filter layer by the xerography which the toner containing a coloring matter was made to adhere to a pixel pattern according to a xerography, and formed it, can be used. [0033] In addition, since electric resistance is small as compared with the transparent electrode of an observer lateral-electrode board, as for the metal electrode concerning this invention, it is desirable that a liquid crystal display uses the above-mentioned metal electrode as a scanning lateral electrode in the case of a simple matrix drive method (mainly applied when the liquid crystal matter or its orientation state is STN, ECB, a HOMEOTORO pick, or

antiferroelectricity liquid crystal), and uses the transparent electrode of an observer lateral-electrode board for it as a signal electrode. Moreover, in the case of the thing of an active matrix drive method equipped with the driver elements (TFT etc.) which make the liquid crystal matter drive for every pixel, you may prepare a driver element at any of the above mentioned back plate board and an observer lateral-electrode board. [0034]

[Function] Since the metal electrode of light reflex nature consists of the conductive thin film on which it intervenes between a silver thin film, this silver thin film, and a substrate, and this etc. is pasted up mutually, in order that a silver thin film and a substrate may paste up firmly through a conductive thin film according to invention concerning claims 1-4, it enables the assembler of a liquid crystal display to prevent ablation of a metal electrode in use.

[0035] Moreover, since a blemish generally cannot be attached easily more firmly than a silver thin film, the above-mentioned conductive thin film becomes possible [preventing the injury on the metal electrode which can be set like the above-mentioned liquid crystal display assembler, and also preventing degradation of an electrical property]. [0036]

[Example] Hereafter, with reference to a drawing, the example of this invention is

explained in detail. [0037] [Example 1] The principal part consists of a sealant 3 which makes the back plate board 1, the observer lateral electrode board 2 which countered this back plate board and has been arranged, and the two electrodes boards 1 and 2, such as this, unify by the periphery as the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning this example is shown in drawing 1, and liquid crystal matter 4 enclosed among the two-electrodes boards 1 and 2, such as this. Moreover, the chromium thin film 12 by which the above mentioned back plate board 1 was formed at width of face of 315 micrometers, and the pitch 330micrometer stripe pattern on a glass substrate 11 and this glass substrate 11 with a thickness of 0.7 micrometers (0.05 micrometers in thickness), The silver thin film 13 prepared in this chromium thin film 12 by carrying out position adjustment (0.2 micrometers in thickness), SiO2 which covered this silver thin film 13 and was prepared It consists of thin films 16. another side and the observer lateral electrode board 2 On a glass substrate 21 and this glass substrate 21 with a thickness of 0.7 micrometers, width of face of 315 micrometers, It consists of transparent electrodes 22 which consist of the transparent electric conduction film (0.24 micrometers in thickness) prepared in the pitch 330micrometer stripe pattern

(stripe pattern of the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the above mentioned chromium thin film 12). In addition, this liquid crystal display is the thing of a simple matrix drive method, makes the above mentioned silver thin film 13 a scanning lateral electrode, and uses a transparent electrode 22 as a signal lateral electrode.

[0038] And this liquid crystal display is manufactured according to the following processes.

[0039] First, after having formed the silver thin film 13 continuously, having followed FOTORISOPUROSESU of common knowledge at the last, applying the photoresist on the silver thin film 13 and exposing and developing negatives, without having formed the chromium thin film 12 by sputtering on the glass substrate 11 maintained to the room temperature, and returning the interior of membrane formation equipment to an ordinary pressure, by making the photoresist which remained into an etching resist, it ********ed, the silver thin film 13 and the chromium thin film 12 were processed into the above mentioned stripe pattern, and the back plate board 1 was manufactured On the other hand, after carrying out vacuum deposition of the transparent electric conduction film on the above mentioned glass substrate 21 maintained to the room temperature and processing it into the above-mentioned

stripe pattern according to FOTORISOPUROSESU, it heat-treated in order to increase the conductivity of opposite Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton var. crispa (Thunb.) Decne. on this transparent electric conduction film, and the observer side substrate 2 was manufactured. And piled up the back plate boards 1, such as this, and the observer lateral-electrode board 2 through the sealant 3, it was made to heat, and pressurize and unify at the temperature of 200-300 degrees C, and the above-mentioned liquid crystal display was manufactured. [0040] In addition, when the rate of a light reflex of the metal electrode which consists of the chromium thin film 12 and the silver thin film 13 of the liquid crystal display manufactured in this way was measured, it has checked 95% being shown and having the outstanding light reflex performance. Moreover, when the existence of the metal thin film which tore off after pasting up a cellophane tape on this metal electrode, and was torn off with ablation of this cellophane tape estimated the adhesion of the above-mentioned metal electrode and a glass substrate 11, high conductivity was maintained and it has checked that it was hard to produce a display defect. [0041] Moreover, when the sheet resistivity of the metal electrode which consists of the above mentioned chromium thin film 12 and the silver thin film 13 was measured, it is about 0.50hm/**, and has also checked having the outstanding conductivity. [0042] [Example 2] the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning this example The observer lateral-electrode board 2 which countered the back plate board 1 and this back plate board 1, and has been arranged as shown in drawing 2. It is arranged behind the sealant 3 which makes the two-electrodes boards 1 and 2, such as this, unify by the periphery, the liquid crystal matter 4 enclosed among the two-electrodes boards 1 and 2, such as this, and the tooth-back lateral-electrode board 1, and the principal part consists of lamps (not shown) used by switching on the light in the dark interior of a room of lighting. The above-mentioned back plate board 1 on a glass substrate 11 and this glass substrate 11 with a thickness of 0.7 micrometers Moreover, width of face of 195 micrometers, The ITO thin film 14 which consists of the indium oxide which is prepared in a pitch 210micrometer stripe pattern, and contains a tin oxide 7.5% of the weight (0.1 micrometers in thickness), The thin film 15 of the silver prepared in the pixel part on this ITO thin film 14 in the shape of a pattern (rectangle pattern whose one side which has circular hole aperture pattern of 70 micrometers of diameters 15a in the center section as shown in drawing 3 is 195 micrometers) (0.2 micrometers in

thickness), SiO2 which covered the thin film 15 of this silver and was prepared It consists of thin films 16. another side and the observer lateral-electrode board 2 On a glass substrate 21 and this glass substrate 21 with a thickness of 0.7 micrometers, width of face of 195 micrometers, It consists of transparent electrodes 22 which are prepared in a pitch 210micrometer stripe pattern (stripe pattern of the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the above-mentioned ITO thin film 14), and consist of a transparent electric conduction film with a thickness of 0.2 micrometers.

[0043] In addition, hole aperture pattern 15a prepared in the center section of the above mentioned silver thin film 15 guides the beam of light of the above mentioned lamp turned on in case a liquid crystal display is driven in the dark interior of a room of lighting to a pixel part. Moreover, this liquid crystal display is also the thing of a simple matrix drive method, the above mentioned silver thin film 15 is made into a scanning lateral electrode, and a transparent electrode 22 is used as a signal lateral electrode.

[0044] And this liquid crystal display is manufactured according to the following processes.

[0045] First, the ITO thin film 14 which consists of the indium oxide which contains a tin oxide 7.5% of the weight on

the glass substrate 11 maintained to the room temperature, and the silver thin film 15 are formed by sputtering. After processing the above mentioned silver thin film 15 into the above mentioned rectangle pattern which has a hole aperture pattern according to well-known FOTORISOPUROSESU, The above mentioned ITO thin film 14 was processed into the above-mentioned stripe pattern, and 200 degrees C and heat treatment of 1 hour were performed, the conductivity of the ITO thin film 14 was increased, and the back plate board 1 was manufactured. On the other hand, after carrying out vacuum deposition of the transparent electric conduction film on the above-mentioned glass substrate 21 maintained to the room temperature and processing it into the above mentioned stripe pattern according to FOTORISOPUROSESU. it. heat treated in order to increase the conductivity of opposite Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton var. crispa (Thunb.) Decne. on this transparent electric conduction film, and the observer side substrate 2 was manufactured. And piled up the back plate boards 1, such as this, and the observer lateral-electrode board 2 through the sealant 3, it was made to heat, and pressurize and unify at the temperature of 200-300 degrees C, and the above-mentioned liquid crystal display was manufactured. [0046] It has checked that the obtained

liquid crystal display showed a high light reflex performance, and maintained high conductivity also in a cellophane tape friction test, and could not produce a display defect easily.

[0047]

[Effect of the Invention] According to invention concerning claims 1-4, ablation and with a physical blemish can be prevented, and since this metal electrode moreover equips the front face with the silver thin film excellent in a light reflex performance and chemical stability, a bright screen display is possible and it has the effect that it is hard to produce a display defect, and a reliable reflected type liquid crystal display can be offered. [of a light reflex nature metal electrode]

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The cross section of the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning an example 1.

[Drawing 2] The cross section of the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning an example 2.

[Drawing 3] The important section plan showing the pattern of the metal electrode concerning an example 2.

[Drawing 4] The cross section of the reflected type liquid crystal display concerning the conventional example.

[Drawing 5] The cross section of the reflected type liquid crystal display

concerning the conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

1 Back Plate Board

2 Observer Lateral Electrode Board

3 Sealant

4 Liquid Crystal Matter

11 Glass Substrate

12 Chromium Thin Film

13 Silver Thin Film

14 ITO Thin Film

15 Silver Thin Film

16 SiO2 Thin Film

21 Glass Substrate

22 Transparent Electrode

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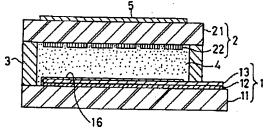
(54) 【発明の名称】 反射型液晶表示装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 明るい画面表示が可能で、表示欠陥が生じ難 く、信頼性に優れた反射型液晶表示装置を提供するこ と。

【構成】 光反射性の金属電極を有する背面電極板1 と、この背面電極板に対向して配置されかつ透明電極22 を有する観察者側電極板2と、これ等両電極板間に封入 された液晶物質4とを備える反射型液晶表示装置であっ て、上記金属電極が銀薄膜13とこの銀薄膜とガラス基板 11との間に介在し銀薄膜とガラス基板とを接着させるクロム薄膜(導電性薄膜)12とから成ることを特徴とす る。そして、この導電性薄膜の作用により金属電極が光反射性能と化学的安定性とに優れた銀薄膜をその表面に備えているため、明るい画面表示が可能で表示欠陥が生じ難くかつ信頼性の高い反射型液晶表示装置が得られる。





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】光反射性の金属電極を有する背面電極板 と、この背面電極板に対向して配置されかつ透明電極を 有する観察者側電極板と、これ等両電極板間に封入され た液晶物質とを備え、上記金属電極と透明電極との間に 電圧を印加して液晶物質を駆動させ画面表示する反射型 液晶表示装置において、

光反射性の上記金属電極が、銀薄膜とこの銀薄膜と基板 の間に介在してこれ等を互いに接着させる導電性薄膜と から成ることを特徴とする反射型液晶表示装置。

【請求項2】上記導電性薄膜が、周期率表のIV族、V 族、及び、VI族の遷移金属から選択された一種又は二 種以上の金属を主成分とすることを特徴とする請求項1 記載の反射型液晶表示装置。

【請求項3】上記導電性薄膜が、導電性金属酸化物を主 成分とすることを特徴とする請求項1記載の反射型液晶

【請求項4】上記導電性金属酸化物が、酸化インジウ ム、酸化亜鉛若しくは酸化インジウム、又は、酸化亜鉛 を基材とし他の金属酸化物を添加したものから成ること 20 を特徴とする請求項3記載の反射型液晶表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、画面観察者とは反対側 に位置する背面電極板に光反射性の金属電極を有する反 射型液晶表示装置に係り、特に明るい画面表示が可能で かつ表示欠陥が生じ難く、しかも信頼性に優れた反射型 液晶表示装置に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】液晶表示装置は、一般に、電極が配設さ れた一対の電極板と、これ等電極板間に封入された液晶 物質とでその主要部が構成され、上記電極間に電圧を印 加することにより液晶物質の配向状態を変化させてこの 液晶物質を透過する光の偏光面を制御すると共に、偏光 フィルムによりその透過・不透過を制御して画面表示を 行うものである。そして、この種の液晶表示装置として は、上記背面電極板の裏面若しくは側面に光源(ラン プ)を配置し、背面電極板側から光線を入射させるバッ クライト型あるいはライトガイド型のランプ内蔵式透過 型液晶表示装置が広く普及している。

【0003】しかし、ランプ内蔵式透過型液晶表示装置 においては、そのランプによる消費電力が大きくCRT やプラズマディスプレイ等他の種類のディスプレイと略 同等の電力を消費するため、液晶表示装置本来の低消費 電力といった特徴を損ない、また、携帯先での長時間の 利用が困難となるという欠点を有していた。

【0004】他方、このようなランプを内蔵することな く、装置の観察者側に位置する電極板(観察者側電極板 と称する) から室内光や自然光等の外光を入射させ、か つ、この入射光を上記背面電極板に設けられた光反射材 50 を印加して液晶物質を駆動させ画面表示する反射型液晶

で反射させると共に、この反射光で画面表示する反射型 液晶表示装置も知られている。そして、この反射型液晶 表示装置ではランプを利用しないことから消費電力が小 さく、携帯先での長時間駆動に耐えるという利点を有し ている。

【0005】このような反射型液晶表示装置として、例 えば、図4に示すように背面電極板aの裏面に金属反射 板a3を設けたもの、あるいは、図5に示すように背面 電極板 a の電極 a 2 を光反射性の金属薄膜で構成しこの 10 電極a2により入射光を反射させて画面表示するもの等 が知られているが、図4に示された反射型液晶表示装置 においては液晶物質cによって構成された表示画面が上 記金属反射板 a 3 に映って虚像を生じ二重に観察される という欠点があるため、このような欠点を有さない図5 に示された反射型液晶表示装置が主流を占めている。 尚、図4~5中、bは観察者側電極板、cは液晶物質、 dは偏光フィルム、 e は背面電極板 a と観察者側電極板 bとを周辺部で一体化させるシール材を示している。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、図5の反射 型液晶表示装置に組込まれる光反射性の金属電極 a 2 と しては、従来、安価で光反射率に優れたアルミニウム薄 膜が広く利用されているが、アルミニウム薄膜は水分や 塩基により酸化され易くこの酸化に伴い光反射性能が低 下して経時的に表示欠陥を引起こし易いため、近年、水 分や塩基に対し高い耐性を有する銀薄膜が上記金属電極 a 2として利用されている。

【0007】しかし、アルミニウム薄膜に代えて銀薄膜 を適用した場合にも以下に示すような問題点を有してお り未だ改善の余地を有していた。

【0008】すなわち、背面電極板を構成する基板に対 して上記銀薄膜は密着性が良好でなく、液晶表示装置の 組み立て工程や装置駆動中において銀薄膜が基板から剥 離し易い問題があり、かつ、銀薄膜は硬度が余り高くな いため液晶表示装置の組み立て工程の際にその表面に物 理的な力が作用すると損傷されて導電性が低下し易い問 題があった。

【0009】本発明はこのような問題点に着目してなさ れたもので、その課題とするところは、液晶表示装置の 組み立て工程や装置駆動中において金属電極の剥離や損 傷が起こり難く、長期に亘って明るい画面表示が可能で かつ表示欠陥が起こり難い反射型液晶表示装置を提供す ることにある。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち、請求項1に係 る発明は、光反射性の金属電極を有する背面電極板と、 この背面電極板に対向して配置されかつ透明電極を有す る観察者側電極板と、これ等両電極板間に封入された液 晶物質とを備え、上記金属電極と透明電極との間に電圧 表示装置を前提とし、光反射性の上記金属電極が、銀薄膜とこの銀薄膜と基板の間に介在してこれ等を互いに接着させる導電性薄膜とから成ることを特徴とする。

【0011】そして、請求項1に係る発明によれば、銀 薄膜と基板とが上記導電性薄膜を介して強固に接着する ため、液晶表示装置の組み立て工程及び使用中の金属電 極の剥離を防止することが可能となる。

【0012】また、上記導電性薄膜は一般に銀薄膜より 固く傷付き難いため、液晶表示装置組み立て工程におけ る金属電極の損傷が防止され、電気的特性の劣化を防止 10 することも可能となる。

【0013】このように請求項1に係る発明によれば、 上記金属電極の剥離及び物理的損傷を防止でき、しかも この金属電極が光反射性能と化学的安定性とに優れた銀 薄膜をその表面に備えているため、明るい画面表示が可 能で、表示欠陥が生じ難く、かつ、信頼性の高い反射型 液晶表示装置を得ることが可能となる。

【0014】このような技術的手段において上記導電性 薄膜としては、例えば、周期率表のIV族の遷移金属、 V族の遷移金属、VI族の遷移金属、又はこれ等遷移金 20 属を主成分とする薄膜が適用できる。請求項2に係る発 明はこの導電性薄膜を構成する材料を特定した発明に関 するものである。

【0015】すなわち、請求項2に係る発明は、請求項1記載の発明に係る反射型液晶表示装置を前提とし、上記導電性薄膜が、周期率表のIV族、V族、及び、VI族の遷移金属から選択された一種又は二種以上の金属を主成分とすることを特徴とする。

【0016】そして、これ等遷移金属の薄膜を銀薄膜と 基板との間に介在させることにより銀薄膜の剥離及び物 30 理的損傷を良好に防止することが可能となる。

【0017】このような遷移金属としては、例えば、チタン、ジルコニウム、ハフニウム、バナジウム、ニオブ、タンタル、クロム、モリブデン、タングステン等が挙げられる。また、これ等の遷移金属単体で上記導電性薄膜を構成することもできるが、これ等遷移金属を主意を構成することも可能である。尚、導電性薄膜を上記合金で構成する場合には、銀薄膜との接着性及び基板との接着性の双方を損なわないことに留意する必要がある。【0018】また、上記導電性薄膜として導電性を有する金属酸化物を主成分とする薄膜を適用することも可能である。請求項3に係る発明も上記導電性薄膜を構成する材料を特定した発明に関するものである。

【0019】すなわち、請求項3に係る発明は、請求項1記載の発明に係る反射型液晶表示装置を前提とし、上記導電性薄膜が、導電性金属酸化物を主成分とすることを特徴とする。

【0020】そして、導電性金属酸化物を導電性薄膜と して上記銀薄膜と基板との間に介在させることにより、 銀薄膜の剥離及び物理的損傷を良好に防止することが可能となる。

【0021】次に、請求項4に係る発明は上記導電性金属酸化物の材料を具体的に特定した発明に関する。

【0022】すなわち、請求項4に係る発明は、請求項3記載の発明に係る反射型液晶表示装置を前提とし、上記導電性金属酸化物が、酸化インジウム、酸化亜鉛若しくは酸化インジウム、又は、酸化亜鉛を基材とし他の金属酸化物を添加したものから成ることを特徴とする。

【0023】尚、酸化インジウムや酸化亜鉛を基材とし他の金属酸化物を添加して成る導電性酸化物としては、例えば、酸化インジウムを基材とし酸化錫を添加して成るITO、あるいは酸化インジウムを基材とし酸化アルミニウムを添加して成る金属酸化物等が挙げられる。

【0024】また、これ等金属酸化物の単体で上記導電性薄膜を構成できる他、銀薄膜及び基板との接着性を損なわないことを条件としてこれ等金属酸化物を主成分とし他の金属酸化物を添加して上記導電性薄膜を構成することも可能である。

【0025】尚、本発明において上記銀薄膜としては銀単体のものが適用できることは勿論であるが、0.5~10重量%程度の遷移金属が添加された銀薄膜を適用することもできる。この遷移金属としては、例えば、チタン、ジルコニウム、ハフニウム、バナジウム、ニオブ、タンタル、クロム、モリブデン、タングステン等が挙げられる。

【0026】また、上記導電性薄膜及び銀薄膜は、真空 蒸発法やスパッタリング法等の周知の方法で背面電極板 の基板上に成膜することが可能である。また、これ等導 電性薄膜と銀薄膜とをそれぞれ別の成膜装置内で成膜す ることも可能であるが、同一装置内部で連続して(すな わち、その途中で装置内を常圧に戻すことなく)成膜す ると、その成膜工程の短縮化を図ることが可能となる。 【0027】こうして成膜された導電性薄膜と銀薄膜と を周知のフォトリソプロセスに従ってパターニングする ことにより上記金属電極を形成することが可能となる。 金属電極のパターンは液晶表示装置の駆動形式や液晶の 種類によって異なり、例えば、単純マトリクス駆動方式 の液晶表示装置においてはストライプ状又は万線状のパ 40 ターンであり、他方、TFTやMIM等の液晶駆動素子 を利用するアクティブマトリクス駆動方式の液晶表示装 置においては略矩形状の互いに独立した画素パターンで ある。

【0028】また、導電性薄膜と銀薄膜とは同一のパターンを有する必要はなく、例えば、単純マトリクス駆動方式の液晶表示装置においては、銀薄膜を矩形状の画素パターンに構成して画素部位の光反射性能を増大させると共に導電性薄膜を上記矩形状銀薄膜を結ぶストライプ状に構成することも可能である。銀薄膜と導電性薄膜と50をこのようなパターン形状に構成しかつ導電性薄膜を光

反射性能の低い上記金属酸化物で構成した場合には、この金属酸化物の存在部位(非画素部位)からの反射光を 防止して表示画面のコントラストを向上させることが可能になる。

【0029】また、外部信号線との接続の必要のない画面表示領域の上記銀薄膜を物理的損傷から保護するため、この領域の銀薄膜上に透明な電気絶縁性の無機保護膜を設けることも可能である。このような無機保護薄膜としては、例えば、 SiO_2 、MgO、 MgF_2 、 ZrO_2 、 CeO_2 等が例示できる。

【0030】次に、請求項1~4に係る発明において金 属電極を設ける背面電極板の基板としては、例えば、ガ ラス基板が適用できる。また、この他にセラミック基 板、プラスチックフィルム、プラスチックボード等も適 用できる。この基板は透明に限らず、黒色、白色、その 他の色に着色したものであってもよい。基板として黒色 のものを使用する場合には、液晶表示装置の画素と画素 との間隙部位 (画素間部位) に遮光膜を形成することな く上記金属電極が存在しない部位に入射した光線の反射 を防止して表示画面のコントラストの向上を図ることが 20 可能になる。また、液晶表示装置が、室内光の多い明る い部屋で使用するときには上記室内光を利用して画面表 示を行うと共に、この室内光が不足する暗い部屋で使用 するときに備えて装置内部にランプを内蔵する半透過形 の反射型液晶表示装置の場合には、透明な基板を利用す ることが望ましい。

【0031】他方、上記観察者側電極板の基板として は、ガラス基板、セラミック基板、プラスチックフィル ム、プラスチックボード等の透明な基板が適用でき、透 明電極としてはITOやネサ膜等の透明導電膜が適用で 30 きる。また、この観察者側電極板に光散乱層を設けて表 示光を散乱させ表示画面の視野角を拡大させたり、カラ ーフィルター層を設けて表示光を着色してカラー表示す ることも可能である。光散乱層は上記基板の液晶物質と 接触する内側あるいは偏光フィルムと接触する外側のい ずれに設けてもよい。このような光散乱層として、例え ば、透明樹脂バインダー中にこれと屈折率の異なる微粒 子を分散させたものが適用でき、上記微粒子としては、 例えば、MgF2、CaF2、LiF、NaF、Ba F2, SiO2, TiO2, HfO2, MgO, CaO, A 1203, SnO2, PbO, Sb2O5, ZrO2, Ce O_2 等の無機微粉末、あるいはPTFE(ポリテトラフ ルオロエチレン) 等のフッ素樹脂の微粉末、アモルファ スポリオレフィン微粉末、ポリジビニルベンゼンのピー ズ、ポリスチレンの中空ビーズ、ポリサルフォン微粉 末、溶融石英の微粉末、FK-6等のフッ化物含有珪酸 ガラスの微粉末等が使用できる。また、上記基板の表面 を粗面化処理してこの表面にサブミクロンオーダーの深 さの凹凸を形成し、この凹凸を上記光散乱層の代わりに 利用して表示光を散乱させ表示画面の視野角を拡大させ 50

ることも可能である。

【0032】次に、上記カラーフィルター層としては、 着色材を含有するインキを画素パターンに印刷して形成 した印刷法によるカラーフィルター層、透明樹脂を画素 パターンに染色して形成した染色法によるカラーフィル ター層、あるいは着色材を含有する感光性透明樹脂を塗 布した後フォトリソプロセスに従って画素パターンに露 光・現像して形成した顔料分散法によるカラーフィルター 層、着色材を含有する電着塗料を画素パターンに電着 させて形成した電者法によるカラーフィルター層、着色 材を含有するトナーを電子写真法に従って画素パターン に付着させて形成した電子写真法によるカラーフィルター 層等の周知のカラーフィルター層を利用することがで まる

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【0033】尚、本発明に係る金属電極は観察者側電極板の透明電極に比較して電気抵抗が小さいため、液晶表示装置が単純マトリクス駆動方式(液晶物質又はその配向状態がSTN、ECB、ホメオトロピック又は反強誘電性液晶の場合に主に適用されている)の場合には、上記金属電極を走査側電極として使用し、観察者側電極板の透明電極を信号電極として使用することが好ましい。また、画素毎に液晶物質を駆動させる駆動素子(TFT等)を備えるアクティブマトリクス駆動方式のものの場合には、上記背面電極板と観察者側電極板のいずれに駆動素子を設けてもよい。

[0034]

【作用】請求項1~4に係る発明によれば、光反射性の 金属電極が、銀薄膜とこの銀薄膜と基板の間に介在して これ等を互いに接着させる導電性薄膜とから成ることか ら、銀薄膜と基板とが導電性薄膜を介し強固に接着され るため、液晶表示装置の組み立て工程及び使用中の金属 電極の剥離を防止することが可能となる。

【0035】また、上記導電性薄膜は一般に銀薄膜より 固く傷が付き難いため、上記液晶表示装置組み立て工程 における金属電極の損傷を防止し電気的特性の劣化を防 止することも可能となる。

[0036]

【実施例】以下、図面を参照して本発明の実施例について詳細に説明する。

【0037】 [実施例1] この実施例に係る反射型液晶表示装置は、図1に示すように背面電極板1と、この背面電極板に対向して配置された観察者側電極板2と、これ等両電極板1、2を周辺部で一体化させるシール材3と、これ等両電極板1、2の間に封入された液晶物質4とでその主要部が構成されている。また、上記背面電極板1は、厚さ0.7 μ mのガラス基板11と、このガラス基板11上に幅315 μ m、ピッチ330 μ mのストライプパターンに設けられたクロム薄膜(厚さ0.05 μ m)12と、このクロム薄膜12に位置整合して設けられた銀薄膜(厚さ0.2 μ m)13と、この銀薄膜1

3を被覆して設けられたSi O_2 薄膜16とで構成さ れ、他方、観察者側電極板 2 は、厚さ 0. 7 μ mのガラ ス基板21と、このガラス基板21上に幅315μm、 ピッチ330μmのストライプパターン(上記クロム薄 膜12と直交する方向のストライプパターン) に設けら. れた透明導電膜(厚さ0.24μm)から成る透明電極 22とで構成されている。 尚、この液晶表示装置は単純 マトリクス駆動方式のもので、上記銀薄膜13を走査側 電極とし透明電極22を信号側電極として利用するもの である。

【0038】そして、この液晶表示装置は以下の工程に より製造したものである。

【0039】まず、室温に維持したガラス基板11上に クロム薄膜12をスパッタリングにより成膜し、かつ、 成膜装置内部を常圧に戻すことなく連続して銀薄膜13 を成膜し、最後に周知のフォトリソプロセスに従い、銀 薄膜13上にフォトレジストを塗布し、露光・現像した 後、残存したフォトレジストをエッチングレジストとし て銀薄膜13及びクロム薄膜12をエッチングし上記ス トライプパターンに加工して背面電極板1を製造した。 他方、室温に維持した上記ガラス基板21上に透明導電 膜を真空蒸着し、かつ、フォトリソプロセスに従って上 記ストライプパターンに加工した後、この透明導電膜に 対しその導電率を増大させるために加熱処理を施して観 察者側基板2を製造した。そして、これ等背面電極板1 と観察者側電極板2とをシール材3を介して重ね合わ せ、200~300℃の温度で加熱かつ加圧して一体化 させ上記液晶表示装置を製造した。

【0040】尚、こうして製造した液晶表示装置のクロ 測定したところ、95%を示し、優れた光反射性能を有 することが確認できた。また、この金属電極上にセロハー・ ンテープを接着した後引き剝がし、このセロハンテープ の剥離に伴って引き剥がされた金属薄膜の有無により上 記金属電極とガラス基板11との密着性を評価したとこ ろ、高い導電性を維持し、表示欠陥を生じ難いことが確 認できた。

【0041】また、上記クロム薄膜12と銀薄膜13と から成る金属電極の面積抵抗率を測定したところ、約 0. 5 Ω/□であり、優れた導電性を有していることも 40 【0046】得られた液晶表示装置は高い光反射性能を 確認できた。

【0042】[実施例2]この実施例に係る反射型液晶 表示装置は、図2に示すように背面電極板1と、この背 面電極板1に対向して配置された観察者側電極板2と、 これ等両電極板1、2を周辺部で一体化させるシール材 3と、これ等両電極板1、2の間に封入された液晶物質 4と、背面側電極板1の背後に配置されかつ照明の暗い 室内で点灯して使用されるランプ (図示せず) とでその 主要部が構成されている。また、上記背面電極板1は、 厚さ0. 7μmのガラス基板11と、このガラス基板1

1上に幅 $195\mu m$ 、ピッチ $210\mu m$ のストライプパ ターンに設けられかつ酸化錫を7.5重量%含有する酸 化インジウムから成るΙΤΟ薄膜(厚さ0. 1μm) 1 4と、このITO薄膜14上の画素部位にパターン (図 3に示すように中央部に径70 µmの円形の穴開きパタ ーン15 a を有する一辺が195μmの矩形パターン) 状に設けられた銀の薄膜(厚さ0.2μm)15と、こ の銀の薄膜15を被覆して設けられた SiO_2 薄膜16とで構成され、他方、観察者側電極板2は、厚さ0.7 10 μmのガラス基板21と、このガラス基板21上に幅1 9 5 μm、ピッチ 2 1 0 μmのストライプパターン (上 記ITO薄膜14と直交する方向のストライプパター ン) に設けられかつ厚さ 0. 2 μ m の透明導電膜から成 る透明電極22とで構成されている。

【0043】尚、上記銀薄膜15の中央部に設けられた 穴開きパターン15aは、照明の暗い室内で液晶表示装 置を駆動する際に点灯される上記ランプの光線を画素部 位に誘導するものである。また、この液晶表示装置も単 純マトリクス駆動方式のもので、上記銀薄膜15を走査 20 側電極とし、透明電極22を信号側電極として利用する ものである。

【0044】そして、この液晶表示装置は以下の工程に より製造したものである。

【0045】まず、室温に維持したガラス基板11上に 酸化錫を7.5重量%含有する酸化インジウムから成る ITO薄膜14と銀の薄膜15をスパッタリングにより 成膜し、周知のフォトリソプロセスに従って上記銀薄膜 15を穴開きパターンを有する上記矩形パターンに加工 した後、上記ITO薄膜14を上記ストライプパターン ム薄膜12と銀薄膜13から成る金属電極の光反射率を 30 に加工し、かつ、200℃、1時間の熱処理を施しIT 〇薄膜14の導電性を増大させて背面電極板1を製造し た。他方、室温に維持した上記ガラス基板21上に透明 導電膜を真空蒸着し、フォトリソプロセスに従って上記 ストライプパターンに加工した後、この透明導電膜に対 しその導電率を増大させるために加熱処理を施して観察 者側基板 2 を製造した。そして、これ等背面電極板 1 と 観察者側電極板2とをシール材3を介して重ね合わせ、 200~300℃の温度で加熱かつ加圧して一体化させ 上記液晶表示装置を製造した。

> 示し、かつ、セロハンテープ剥離試験においても高い導 電性を維持し、表示欠陥を生じ難いことが確認できた。 [0047]

> 【発明の効果】請求項1~4に係る発明によれば、光反 射性金属電極の剥離及び物理的傷付きを防止でき、しか もこの金属電極が光反射性能と化学的安定性とに優れた 銀薄膜をその表面に備えているため、明るい画面表示が 可能で、表示欠陥が生じ難く、かつ、信頼性の高い反射 型液晶表示装置を提供できる効果を有する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

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- 【図1】実施例1に係る反射型液晶表示装置の断面図。
- 【図2】実施例2に係る反射型液晶表示装置の断面図。
- 【図3】実施例2に係る金属電極のパターンを示す要部 平面図。
- 【図4】従来例に係る反射型液晶表示装置の断面図。
- 【図 5 】従来例に係る反射型液晶表示装置の断面図。

【符号の説明】

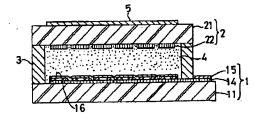
- 1 背面電極板
- 2 観察者側電極板
- 3 シール材

- 4 液晶物質
- 11 ガラス基板
- 12 クロム薄膜
- 13 銀薄膜
- 14 ITO薄膜
- 15 銀薄膜
- 16 SiO2 薄膜
- 21 ガラス基板
- 22 透明電極

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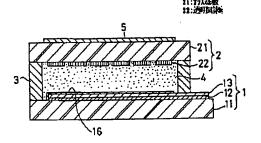
[図1]



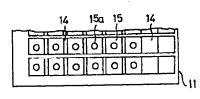


【図2】

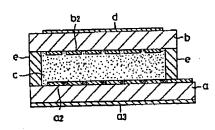
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【図3】



[図4]



【図5】

